The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,739. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WORKMAN—HARRISS—December 27, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, by the Rev. B. Oswald Sharp, Mr. Daniel Henry Workman, formerly of Bombay, to Miss Septima Harriss, of Islington.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BUTTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BUTTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. NEP Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in trades "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABER COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on TUESDAY 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain CORRIE, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 25th March with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Jashad, Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Government Cargo and Passengers, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M.

N. B.—The GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, will sail 12 hours after arrival of the Mail, she has room for specie and a few passengers but no cargo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woolley, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Kagwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Telleycherry, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday ...15th March.	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday.....18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday .....25th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday .....29th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday ..... 1st April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday ... 5th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....15th March.	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday .....18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday...22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 11 A. M.
Friday.....25th March.	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday ....29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 4 P. M.
Friday..... 1st April.	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday ... 5th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday.... 8th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Passport systems have been considerably modified and have not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Trieste and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—WANTED by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a few active sharp young men as CLERKS or FOREMEN. Good wages will be given to competent men. None need apply who object to go up-country. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be made to the General Manager, Boree Bunder Terminus, on Saturdays.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 12th March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will be closed for business at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, every day excepting Saturdays, and on Saturdays at one o'clock P.M. as before, on and after Tuesday the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 10th March 1864.

NOTICE. — SALE OF FIREWOOD AND BUILDING TIMBER.—Will take place at the following places :—

Talooka Mahim.

At Dhysur Bunder on 15th and 16th March 1864.
At Harkolee Bunder on 17th and 18th March 1864.
At Pargaum and Sonowlee on 19th March 1864.
At Boat on 21st March 1864.
At Unmore on 22nd March 1864.

The Wood is suitable for Building and Carpentering work, and for Ship and Cart Building. There is also a quantity of Firewood.

ELPHINSTON P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 10th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.]

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banking Establishments hereby intimate that on and after Tuesday the 15th current, the hour of closing for business will be three o'clock P.M., except Saturdays, when the hour will be one o'clock as formerly :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited),
E. A. FLANDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited)
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
Bombay 10th March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

फोर्ट प्रेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ફોર્ટ પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will submit for approval their accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

एलफिनस्टन लांड एंड प्रेस कंपनी लीमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) have the honour to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the local Government by Act XXII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances :—

2. The having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Warree Bunder for the purpose of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the local Government and the Elphinstone Land Company that in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea certain two pieces of land and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan now shown to them, and it will be seen that a Warf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking did so in the belief that they would be allowed to retain the land, and it will be seen that a Warf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the Provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamations of the pieces of land marked B. and C. and the removal of the said Hill known as Belvidere Hill and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purpose of such reclamation to be a work of public utility and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill, the said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited),
E. A. FLANDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited)
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
Bombay 10th March 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT NEW MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 14th, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of New Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the article resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th March 1864.

N. B.—The purchasers as former sales are requested to pay the amount due and remove their lots without delay.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Rollers*, with *Grooves on Surface cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

FEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.
25th February 1864.

WE beg to announce that we have from the 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,
1st March 1864. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums in Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED.)

धी ग्रेट ईष्टर्न ईसपीनींग एंड वीवींग मीलस लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders of the above Company are required to pay on Fourteenth Call of Rs. 100 per Share on or before the 15TH MARCH next, at the Commercial Bank of India, to the credit of the Company; and which Call be not paid on or before the 15th March next, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums not paid by the aforesaid date, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATH,
Secretary.
G. E. S. & W. Mills' Office, No. 1, Military Square, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice for withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay the Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડીંગ એનડ શીપપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—CALL of Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. the Call of Rs. 250 per share due on 15th January last.

The unpaid Calls will be charged 12 per cent. interest and the Shares are liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 9th March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

1st.—That the following Gentlemen be elected Directors :—

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously, —"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they had resolved to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner :—

1st.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees	300 on or	before the	1st of October 1864.
Do.	300 „	do.	1st November 1864.
Do.	400 „	do.	1st December 1864.

3rd.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the days on which respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th.—That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to declare the allotment and to forfeit any such instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6th.—That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th.—That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8th.—That the Proprietors' Register hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if such be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

9th.—That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved of by this Meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET IN RAMPART ROW, a good-sized ROOM adopted for a Barrister's or Broker's Office. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 9 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS. No. 9, Church Gate Street.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the Capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

With reference to the foregoing Messrs. Jackson Ackroyd and Co. beg to intimate that at the expiration of the present month the price of Messrs. Jules Mumm and Co.'s Champagne will be advanced.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.		
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.		
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.		
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in 2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.		
2 Do. do. do.	1858 „	26.
2 Do. do. do.	1860 „	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDE & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior OLARET, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs.	27	0	per Dozen.
Ditto in Pints	15	8	„
„ a full flavored Do., in Quarts	15	8	„
„ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ...	12	8	„
„ Ditto in Pints	7	0	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Lyons & Co., Leith :—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40	per dozen, Quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do. do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do. do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 20	do. do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, do.	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	22
St. GEORGE, do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
Do. do. do.	do.	„	25

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aine	at Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858	do.	3	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856	do.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858	do.	3	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Millet & Co.	do.	16	do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	do.	16	do. do.
Do. Leoville do.	do.	22	do. do.
Do. Lafitte do.	do.	35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE-R. TOD, ST. JAMES'S, LEICESTER, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40
Do. „ Crown	„	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	„	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	„	40
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„	30
Do. Do. Brand a Crown	„	30
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„	36
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	„	23
Do. Dark Yellow Seal	„	20
Do. Golden, Do.	„	20
Do. Green Seal	„	18
Do. Red Seal	„	33
Do. unmoved Do., Black Seal	„	33
Claret Light Capsule, ...	„	15
Do. Yellow Seal	„	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	„	23
Do. Do. Quarts	„	32
Port, Black Seal	„	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	„	34
Do. Brand a Crown	„	25
Old Tom, Red Seal	„	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	„	18

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at .....per dz. Rs. 42
Do. „ Pints ..... „ 3
Porter in pints (expected) ..... „ 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	...Rs.	16	
Old do. do.	„	21	
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capenet	„	15	
Do. white do.	„	13	
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38	
Do. do. in pints	„	20	
Green Seal, quarts	„	42	
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32	
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17	
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine	„	12	
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„	9	
PORT—Carbonell's old dry. } Expected shortly.			
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }			
Good pale tiffin (Cortisos')	„	22	
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„	28	
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm,			
Do. do.	„	13	
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.		
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof			
IRON C

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS CLOUGH, late of the City of Bombay but now of No. 152 Gresham House in the City of London, and HENRY THOMAS BINKS, of the said City of Bombay, as Merchants under the style or firm of BROWN, CLOUGH & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the thirty-first day of July last. All debts due to or from the late firm in Bombay, will be received or paid by the said HENRY THOMAS BINKS, and all debts due to or from the late firm in England, will be received or paid by the said FRANCIS CLOUGH.—Dated this 19th day of October in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.

FRANCIS CLOUGH.
H. T. BINKS.

Witnesses to the signature of Francis Clough.
Wm. Duncan. } 152 Gresham House, London,
Alfred Pennell. } Clerks to Francis Clough.
Witnesses to the signature of H. T. Binks, of Bombay.
W. L. Hudson.
W. A. Hurst.

With reference to the foregoing notice, I, the undersigned Henry Thomas Binks being about to Hail chains against Mail of the 20th instant, request before the 24th instant the firm may be made to him on or H. T. BINKS.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE COMPANY'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Company will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the following business, viz :—
To receive the Directors' half yearly report.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BOMBAY EASTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનેવેલી પરેસ કમપેની લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WANTED for a District Government Office, a smart English WRITER : salary Rs. 45 per month with travelling allowance of seven annas per day. Apply to Messrs. CROSSLEY & Co.
Rampart Row.

GOORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES for this Company for twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.
Forms of Tender and Schedules of the description and probable quantities of Stores required can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row.
Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th March 1864.
W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 7TH MARCH TO THE 13TH MARCH 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electricity (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Mar. 7	29.950	29.821	73.4	89.0	69.4	74.0 + 20		None
" 8	29.929	29.824	75.0	83.6	70.0	75.0 + 8		"
" 9	29.924	29.848	72.8	83.0	70.0	72.6 + 6		"
" 10	30.002	29.906	71.8	82.9	66.8	70.5 + 4		"
" 11	29.900	29.857	69.3	82.1	66.3	72.0 + 20		"
" 12	29.854	29.856	69.6	82.2	66.0	71.0 + 8		"
" 13			Sun day.					

Mar. 7.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro-cumuli ; lightning after 11 p. m.
" 8.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro and cirro-cumuli ; lightning at night.
" 9.—Do. do. do.
" 10.—Cirri scattered about hor.
" 11.—Partially clouded with cirri ; dew fell at night.
" 12.—Do. do. do.

CALENDAR, March, 1864.

MOON'S CHANGES AND PHASES.

Quarter.	Tuesday	1st	10h. 50m. A. M.
Full	Wednesday	9th	3h. 16m. P. M.
Quarter.	Thursday	31st	3h. 11m. A. M.

Sundays, Festivals, &c.	High Water at Bombay Harbour.		Time of Sun Rising.	Time of Sun Setting.
	Morn	Even		
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tuesday	10 31	6 9	6 1	6 52
Wednesday	11 25	7 2	6 0	6 51
Thursday	0 17	7 56	5 59	6 50
Friday	1 8	8 46	5 58	6 49
Saturday	1 58	9 35	5 57	6 48
Sunday	2 48	10 23	5 56	6 47
Monday	3 37	11 10	5 55	6 46

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 4	GLASGOW	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 5	LAHORE	Mar. 5
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 8	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 5
BANGALORE	Mar. 8	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 5	MEERUT	Mar. 8
CAPE	Jan. 8	OUDH	Mar. 5
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Mar. 8	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

VARIOUS suggestions have been lately published with the view of alleviating the present monetary famine—our "poverty, in the midst of riches."

One proposal is that a partial rupee coinage should be instituted in England, in order to ease the efforts of the local Mint. A sensible proposition, but not calculated to afford the immediate relief so much required. There can however be no doubt that our merchants would consider it an inestimable boon to have the opportunity of remitting from home, at choice, silver either in bullion or in "coined rupees. The advantage is obvious, as the latter would be immediately available on arrival, instead of being subjected to the present dilatory process of coining.

A writer in the *Madras Athenæum* not long since suggested, that the bullion and coin (received and held in reserve for the purpose of securing the convertibility of the currency notes issued) might, without militating against the provisions of the Currency Act, be invested in Government paper—thus releasing a reserve against circulation of about three crores in Bengal, two crores in Bombay, and one in Madras.

Another suggestion is that 50 or 100 lacs might easily be spared from the Mint without exposing our paper currency to risk. Without discussing the propriety of the course last proposed there would appear to be no valid objection to issuing currency notes to depositors of silver in the Mint, reserving a margin of, say, 20 per cent. for future adjustment on the outturn of the coin. In times like these Mint certificates are almost valueless. The silver by the last two or three mails will emerge in the form of rupees, at a time when money will be a drug in the market. The injury occasioned to the public by delay in coining is incalculable.

But the Mint is not alone in fault in this matter. How can it with reason be expected that the money market should be easy, when the declined rates of the Bank of Bombay, at this moment, are made to rival those maintained during the late crisis, when interest on money ranged at from 25 to 30 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay makes no difference in its rates of interest when its cash balance is under 20 lacs, and when it exceeds 2 crores! This course of action is of itself pernicious enough, and calculated to destroy confidence; but it becomes positively injurious to public interests, when that institution (putting itself into competition with other Banks, and apparently with the view of drawing their funds into its own coffers) invites deposits, for long terms, returnable with interest at 9 per cent. We repeat that this kind of management is injurious to the public, when it is remembered that the Bank of Bombay, as a rule, allows no interest to depositors (amongst whom are the local Banks to the extent, on an average, of from 80 to 100 lacs).

Moreover, the touting for deposits is most ungrateful to the local Banks, through whose forbearance, during the late crisis, the Bombay Bank was enabled to avoid the danger, then imminent, of suspending payment.

One consequence, of course, follows, viz., that the other Banks are compelled to protect their own interests by making similar offers for deposits at a slightly increased rate, and, as the expiration of the period of deposit will reach the time when money must be cheap, it is clear that the existing high rates must continue: meanwhile, all this arises from the management of the Bombay Bank combined with the inadequacy of the Mint to meet the requirements of the public. As long as the latter cause exists the Bank will be enabled to charge high rates of interest. It is this which occasions withdrawal of deposits from the Banks, and creates a fictitious appearance of scarcity of money in the market; and if collateral circumstances were to dissipate that scarcity, the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Bombay Bank would be very questionable. If, then, the money market is to be relieved from the present pressure, cash or currency notes, less 20 per cent. margin, ought to be granted against bullion at the time of deposit in order to meet the inefficiency of the Mint, and the Bank of Bombay (mindful of the position it ought to occupy, and its duty to the public, and forgetting for a while its care for dividends merely,) should regulate its rates not spasmodically, as hitherto, but in such a manner as to restore that confidence in the public mind, which it can scarcely be said to possess at present.

THE promptitude with which the Government of Calcutta has at length taken action with reference to the immemorial nuisance of the Hooghly burials and the success which promises to attend its action appear to us very hopeful signs of the times. Like many another difficulty the opposition so much dreaded on the score of native prejudices appears likely to vanish as soon as it is resolutely approached. So far indeed as we can ascertain, the authorities, will scarcely have any feeling whatever to overcome in the establishment of the new scheme for removing burning and burial alike from the heart of a populous city to a station on the South Eastern Railway. Not that we can flatter ourselves that the natives are yet sufficiently alive to their real interests to view with satisfaction the abolition of this custom as a horrible and health threatening nuisance. The acquiescence of the masses in the proposed change we fear we can place on no more meritorious a footing than a desire to partake of the blessings of a rite from which they have hitherto from sheer poverty been absolutely debarred. It is to the very poor alone that the practice of committing their dead to the turbid waters of the Ganges, the Bhagaruttee, and the Hooghly has been hitherto confined; and, however much it may please the vanity or salve the feelings of this class to attribute it to piety, there can be little question we think that necessity, and necessity alone, has caused its general adoption. If a disinterested inquirer entertained a doubt as to the truth of this assertion, we think that doubt would be resolved when he finds the practice of skinning animals invariably conducted in the vicinity of the Ghat to which the mourners repair with the deceased of whom they are desirous of disposing. It so happens that the City of Palaces is so situated that the results of this system of disposing of the dead must sooner or later have produced its own reform. The river as it ebbs and flows carries to and fro at each turn it takes the loathsome burden entrusted to its waters. It is fortunate that this should occur at precisely the point selected for the seat of Government, since we may reasonably hope that the Government will use its entire influence to repress a custom which is so scandalous and dangerous as that practised at the Nimtollah and burning Ghat. The native mind will, we have little doubt, after recovering the shock inevitable to the Oriental from any change, accept the substitutionary scheme with something akin to gratitude. When, moreover, it is seen that this inhibition against casting the dead into the Hooghly and restraining the cremation of bodies on its banks is accompanied by a order for the removal of the scene of Mahometan and Christian burials beyond all habitations, we are surely not imputing too much intelligence to even the most bigotted to say that it must be evident to all that the innovation is one undertaken only for the general welfare of the community.

As a broad question of convenience independently of religious faith the mode of disposing of the dead is by no means devoid of interest. We find as we look back into history these forms varying with every people and based either on some peculiarity in creed or some exigency of position. The Egyptians and the Jews in their earlier history were in the habit it is clear of burying their dead, the practice of burning with the latter being very generally adopted: at a later date among the Greeks both modes were in early use; and at Rome probably from its foundation the custom was observed of burning the remains and preserving the ashes in urns. The funeral games established in the latter states furnish we suspect an insight into the feelings and doctrines entertained with reference to the state in which the soul of the departed is supposed to have entered. The Hindu, we must remember, builds his faith largely on the *opus operatum* of the sacrificial rite. Other points, however, than conformity with reasonable sentiments as regards the dead necessarily operate upon the statesman in regulating this particular item in the economy of social life. In a primitive state of society the disposal of the dead is no doubt rather a matter of sentiment for the private individual than a matter of public policy; and it is thus that as at Rome we find in most infant communities a strong desire to commemorate the virtues of departed heroes by allotting to them as their resting place some spot of general resort. No sooner, however, do the conditions of life become more confined and artificial, than we see the attention of the legislature directed to the enactment of regulations which shall prevent the effluvia of the dead being detrimental to the health of the living; and now we may take it so far Europe is concerned as a generally understood axiom, that the place of interment of the dead must be far apart from the habitations of the living. We wonder whether our readers can travel back in thought to a state so barbarous as to have allowed a scene which could be described in such words as these: "A circular uncovered building is erected sometimes from 50 to 60 feet in diameter. It is built with a parapet about 1½ yards high, the interior space sloping with a gentle convexity to the centre where there is a well 5 yards broad. Immediately around this well are grooves in which the bodies of the dead are deposited and left exposed to the vultures. As soon as these voracious birds have stripped the bones, the relatives of the deceased returning to the cemetery cast them into a well whence they are removed at certain periods by subterranean passages and thrown into the sea." It seems to us possible only in the depths of barbarism and as a matter of curiosity alone we should be glad if any of our readers could furnish us with a reference to the work from which the extract is to be found.

The rites observed in the disposal of the dead indicate we may infer pretty accurately the feelings which predominate different nations in connection with the dead. In the one case as with the Hindu the desire is to associate with death the performance of a ceremony important to the future welfare of the departed; in the other the desire to cherish the memory of the dead as a luxury of grief. The latter feeling we see predominate in the West even in countries in which the Roman Catholic ritual is performed. It is to this sentiment that we refer the historical magnificence of the Carian Queen and the long irregular line of pyramids that fringe the left bank of the Nile for the distance of somewhere about seventy miles. We have ceased to believe in the efficacy of sumptuary laws to restrain extravagance, and are happy to believe that the luxury of woe at home is thanks to the admirable example set in the highest quarters likely to be confined for the future within reasonable bounds. We know how the discussion of changes such as those we have been noticing operates on the mind of our countrymen at home: and we have little doubt that the topic once started we shall see efforts made to utilize the debate it must give rise to in the way of effecting a reformation in the practice of sepulture at home.

Of late years as our readers may have observed the subject of interment has attracted considerable attention in England and been made the subject of a careful Parliamentary enquiry. The long delay that intervenes between the death and interment of people in England strikes one long resident in the East with considerable force on his return. The mischief arising from this delay in the case of the labouring classes in the crowded quarters of manufacturing towns has already formed the subject of Parliamentary enquiry. There seems little reason why the conventional period of a week during which to the annoyance of survivors it has been the custom to keep the body of the deceased in his own house should not as it is generally on the Continent of Europe be reduced to a single day. There seems still less cause in point of principle for opposing so far as the English people are concerned the introduction of burning as a substitute for burying. The experiment is certainly one worth trying, although we should be by no means sanguine of seeing the plan readily adopted by the masses. That the English people will tolerate the introduction of cremation as a means of disposing of their dead we think we could take upon ourselves to say. But there must be a great revulsion in popular feeling before it would be generally adopted. In an age which has witnessed so many social revolutions, however, one comes to despair of nothing which has right and reason to recommend it, and we think the disposal of our dead by fire is one which on moral grounds is unobjectionable and on the principles of political economy is highly to be commended. In the language of one of our home contemporaries when recently alluding to the state of the Hooghly, "burning the dead outrages no law. It affronts no moral sense. The dead body is at least as fitly consumed by fire as eaten by worms, and no rite can affect the final belief or change the final condition of the spirit." In the meantime we wish the inhabitants of Calcutta every success in the crusade against the practice to be abolished, and cordially agree with the opinion of Mr. Cockerell that "it is a reproach to a civilized Government that in a city like Calcutta the practice of burning the dead at a public Ghat though sanctioned by long custom and possibly by religious sentiment should have been allowed to prevail so long to the detriment of the general health of the community and of public decency."

THE Lords and Gentlemen of the Estates of Parliament assembled at St. Stephen's, have again to accept, on the vicarious authority of Lord Westbury, the announcement of her Majesty's great satisfaction in recurring again to their advice and assistance. The amiable Chancellor, if he has a blush left in him, must have had the grace to use it, as he published in his stoccato speeches, the bold platitudes and feeble periods, which now do duty for a Royal speech. The noble Lords and the faithful Commons must have been greatly enlightened at the graceful allusions to the Princess's confinement; the confused hints at the obfuscation of the political firmament or the Continent; the three paragraphs which honoured the doings of the Prince of Satsuma; the rapid handling of New Zealand, the Ionian Isles, the estimates, the sta to of cotton and of the Established Church; and finally, at the pious veneration which wound up the whole school-boy composition. The Lords and Gentlemen took two hours to digest this precious morsel—and then they re-assembled in their respective halls to commence the tourney of the Session.

Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, as befits their ancient chivalry, were among the first in the saddle. The former took a short preliminary canter through a few indifferent topics, first to rub a little of the stiffness of the Recess off, and then in a few telling strides was at the throat of Earl Russell. Whatever its argumentative defects may have been the attack was certainly extremely brilliant. Since the day when Mr. Joseph Hume compared Lord Palmerston to a lucifer match, setting fire to every country in Europe, the character and policy of a statesman have never been more happily described in metaphor, than were those of the Foreign Secretary by Lord Derby's felicitous Shakspearian illustrations. The Opposition has declared its role pretty early by its two chief mouthpieces. It has announced that Earl Russell's indiscretions and oddities will form its *chaval de bataille* until something better, at any rate turns up. Lord Palmerston's personal popularity continues as fresh as ever, as evinced by the cheers which greeted his entrance into his ancient forum; the loaves and fishes of office can only be grasped through the shortcomings of his colleagues. By and bye we must be prepared to hear something about finance: there is an unquiet movement in the Manchester quarter which betokens a stir connected with the public expenditure. All that school are very angry with Lord Palmerston for barking reform; and Lord Derby's shot at the Government for deserting the colours of that ancient cause, was, no doubt, launched as a skilful bid for the coherence of the great independent party. The Conservatives would scarcely be scrupulous at mounting into place on the shoulders of men, upon whose support they could not for a moment afterwards count: and those men would be glad enough to see a party in power who had been compelled to swallow their shibboleth, and whom balanced as parties are at present, they could overthrow on a sign of retrogression. But at present the two great leaders have confined their attentions to the ill-timed crowings of the irritable Foreign Minister, and on that score have come out, particularly Lord Derby, very strong with a gloomy picture of the state of Europe which is to be traced entirely to the noble Earl Russell. Doubtless that great master of correspondence has placed the country once or twice in curious clefts: but the nation and the House will be slow to accept it, on the eloquent authority of even Lord Derby "that England had not a friend on the Continent, and its remonstrances were treated with contempt, both by the larger and smaller states." Amid a complication of national interests every people ardently desiring her countenance and support, her aspirations for peace must have made her many foes, but surely those blackest touches of extreme gloom in the picture are due to the voter's imagination. Lord John—we beg his pardon—Earl Russell may have been unduly leppery with his Imperial correspondent over the water; but when Lord Derby speaks of the "Emperor's benevolent intentions" in invoking a Congress, and tells us that we ought to have accepted the invitation because, forsooth, we had no interests to be affected, we can only be thankful that the practice of letter-writing does not seem so blinding as that of elocution. Perhaps Mr. Roebuck by and bye will let us a little deeper into the secret of these benevolent intentions. For withdrawing from the Mexican expedition Lord Derby cannot be seriously blaming the Government. The affairs of America do not, at present, seem to possess elements likely to disturb the occupancy of the Treasury Benches: but in the fact dwelt on by Lord Derby (which we ourselves published in our correspondence some weeks back) that the Federal Government held England responsible for all the damage the commerce of the north had suffered from the *Alabama* there is an ugly cloud rising on the political horizon of the future, towards Russia and Greece, we have not been polite—and Mr. Hennessy will "advert" pretty frequently to the cause of Poland, more to the disgust of Mr. Layard than injury to the administration. Round the Schleswig-Holstein question will the heat of the battle rage. Every turn of affairs will be narrowly watched—should the storm blow over, the country will be satisfied to find itself floating in the smooth waters of peace: but come a European conflagration, with parties in the House so closely balanced, with a Ministry containing elements so discordant and so unpopular, it is to be dreaded that in spite even of Lord Palmerston's enormous prestige, the complexity of the political knot may be increased tenfold by a change in the Ministry of England.

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LIEUTENANT A. G. MAYNE, 1st Bombay Lancers, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on private affairs.

WE hear that a large station will be erected at Pardee, a town in the Surat collectorate, at the expense of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for the accommodation of Parsee travellers who visit their sacred Fire Temple at Woodwara.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, shortly expected from Calcutta, will bring round the tug boat *Colaba*. The little *Mazagon*, at present employed as a "help" to the leviathans of the deep, will be towed to Aden by the Turkish steamer *Medjidie*.

THE British India S. N. Co.'s steamer *Euphrates*, Captain Day, which arrived here from Kurrachee with the mails on Sunday last, made the passage under steam unassisted by the wind, in forty-four and a half hours, being the quickest on record, and twenty-five and a half hours within the time allowed in the contract rate for carrying Her Majesty's mails.

WE understand that the Honorable Mahadevrao Vithul Vinchoorkur, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, will resign his seat, in consequence of his having accepted an appointment under Government. It is believed that the Chief of Bhore, Punt Sucheo, who is now in Bombay, will be elected in his place.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the Railway authorities, the necessity of erecting a light wooden bridge across the platform at the Tanna station. The passengers at that station are put to great inconveniences, and annoyance, in consequence of having to go in and out through a narrow doorway, and the rush that occasionly occurs will, probably one day, result in a serious accident.

THE troops composing the Brigade will parade near the Band Stand this day at a quarterto 6 A.M. for exercise and will be formed up in line.

Her Majesty's 28th Regiment; H. M's 4th Rifles, N. I. and H. M's 21st Regiment N. I.

Field states to be sent in as soon as possible to the Brigade Major.

The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish the camp colors.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening at the Band Stand, by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles :—

March.—"Cavalry" ..... Ehat.
Overture.—"Les Chaperon Blanes" ..... Auber.
Waltz.—"Immortellen" ..... Gringel.
Selection.—"From Masaniello" ..... Auber.
Polonois ..... Kuhner.
Galop.—"Pasdeloup" ..... Kuhner.
God Save the Queen

IT is stated that some days ago several salt merchants were apprehended by Mr. H. Grogan, the Chief Superintendent of Coast Guards, for smuggling a quantity of salt at Callian. A charge was also brought against them by Mr. Grogan, for having attempted to obstruct him in the performance of his duty. The case is now pending in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Tanna. It is to be hoped that an example will be made of these offenders, as the practice of smuggling salt in the Tanna district is of very frequent occurrence.

BYCULLA STATION LIT UP WITH GAS.—The lighting up of the Byculla station with gas is due to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and not, as inadvertently stated the other day, to the gas Company; and Mr. Cresswell, the son-in-law of Tom Cringle, is the engineer to whom Bombay is indebted for having witnessed the first gaslight. The Byculla station will continue to be lit up with gas by the same means until the Gas Company are ready to take place, in that respect, of the G. I. P. R. Company, when the gas ometer, and the other appliances, it is understood will seat to Poona, to light up the station there with gas.

MONSTER MINES.—On Saturday evening last two monster mines, one charged with fifteen and the other with twelve cwt. of powder were exploded on Belvidere Hill in the presence of Messrs, Leeke and Forjett and about thirty other European gentlemen. The mines were about 200 feet apart, and although both explosions were simultaneous, yet the report was very faint, resumbling more like distant thunder than the explosion of gunpowder; and the concussion apparent was very trifling. About two hundred feet square of ground in a compact mass to the height of about fifteen or twenty feet. The debris which these two mines loosened ready to be carted away to the works of reclamation was about 5,000 tons weight. Messrs. Wells and Gilpin, the contractors of Nicol & Co., anticipate completing their contract, by the adoption of this method of scientific mining, in less than half the period they had stipulated for.

THE MARSHALSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The present Marshal of the House of Correction, Captain Mitchenson,—posted to that appointment only a few days ago—has sent in his resignation of the situation in consequence of it having been determined that he should receive a consolidated allowance of 312 rupees and 8 annas; thus making the salary of the Marshal only 62 rupees and 8 annas, as Captain Mitchenson is in the receipt of a pension, for services in the navy, of 250 rupees per month. The post was advertised for upwards of a month, and now that one candidate has been selected, the ridiculously inadequate allowance attached to the post compels the elected candidate to resign the appointment. A new selection from among the numerous candidates is to be made; but the choice, we learn, has fallen upon a gentleman who has been for the last twelve or fourteen years, the most energetic and intelligent officer of the police force, and who, moreover, possesses a liberal education, and went up recommended in the most favourable terms.

THE FORAS ROADS.—These roads are progressing with the greatest activity, and when completed will doubtless be of the greatest importance to the traffic of Bombay, to say nothing of the large tracts of building ground that will be available to the public. The road are filled in with stones in large blocks, from the entrance, giving the appearance of a large flower show: indeed I think this collection of plants one of the most interesting features in the Exhibition; the entrance fee is extremely moderate—two annas; and the product are arranged in one long central room, and two side aisle; a pretty and subdued light is thrown over all by means of a blue and red coloured glass window filling the upper half of the end wall. The interior resembles a fancy fair, the things are a good deal crowded, and want descriptions affixed; the catalogues are only now printed, though the Exhibition closes in April; there were a great many natives enjoying it during my visit, but no Europeans. On the whole it does great credit to Sir Robert and the Punjabees; the manufactures of the jails of the province are wonderously good, the Cashmere shawls though crushed into dingy cases, repay inspection; but to the honour of Bombay be it told, the gems of art in the building are furnished by Captain Strutt, Bombay Artillery, and consist of a series of large splendidly painted views of Thibet and Chinese Tartary; they are pictures of a country—which of Englishmen only Captain Strutt has trodden;—great in skies misty mountain tops, glaciers and rugged wild scenery, this officer has succeeded in producing a most valuable series of views, many of which in colouring and effect, are quite Turnuresque; a large sum of money has already been offered by Messrs, Newman & Co.

During Captain Strutt's travels in Ladak and Cashmere he succeeded in establishing a most lucrative branch of commerce in the shape of deodar timber; the mountain pines bought at a trifling sum in Kharagunn near Cashmere, and floated down to Jhelum by the mountain streams, fetch large prices for building and railways sleepers, masts of ships, &c. Goverment at once monopolised the trade, and appointed Captain Strutt the agent, and have, moreover, taken into consideration his scheme for the discovery of the source of the Indus river, while in our correspondence some weeks back) that the Federal Government held England responsible for all the damage the commerce of the north had suffered from the *Alabama* there is an ugly cloud rising on the political horizon of the future, towards Russia and Greece, we have not been polite—and Mr. Hennessy will "advert" pretty frequently to the cause of Poland, more to the disgust of Mr. Layard than injury to the administration. Round the Schleswig-Holstein question will the heat of the battle rage. Every turn of affairs will be narrowly watched—should the storm blow over, the country will be satisfied to find itself floating in the smooth waters of peace: but come a European conflagration, with parties in the House so closely balanced, with a Ministry containing elements so discordant and so unpopular, it is to be dreaded that in spite even of Lord Palmerston's enormous prestige, the complexity of the political knot may be increased tenfold by a change in the Ministry of England.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MUSSENDON, 13TH MARCH.

Steamer *Victoria* with flat *Hydrabad* in tow anchored.
Steamer *Semiramis* with *Assaye* in tow arrived.

MADRAS, 14TH MARCH.

CALICUT MALABAR, 14TH MARCH

Steamer *Comorin* anchored from Cochin.
Steamer *Comoro* sailed for Cannanore and Bombay.

GALLE, 14TH MARCH.

Steamer *Madras* anchored from Australia.

CALCUTTA. 12TH MARCH.

Shirtings Grey, quiet.
Mule twist, little doing.
Raw silk, more doing in native.
Indigo season nearly closed.
Copper sheathing and copper tile, unchanged.
Cotton, 37 to 40 Rupees.
Rice, dearer.
Saltpetre, firm.
Linseed, firm.
Jute, firm more doing.
Hides, dearer.
Tendenck (?) upwards.
Shellac, quiet.
Exchange 2s. 1¼d. to ¾.
Government Paper, Fours, 93¾ to 94.
Fives, 102¾ to 103.
Five and half, 108¾ to 109.
Freights to London, dead-weight, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Jute, £3 5s. to £3 10s.
Seeds, £3.
Arrivals from Great Britain, *Cambridge*, *Odin*, Steamer *Resolute*, and *Waterloo*, bound to Bombay totally wrecked yesterday.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

LAHORE, 6TH MARCH.

MORE than usual interest has centered in this city of late, because of the exhibition of art, wonders, and industry. As approached from a distance Lahore is a striking looking place, studded as it is with domes and minarets, showing like far off gardens, trees, forts and citadels, all neglected, till its zenith has passed, its days of splendour gone, the men who were great in the Sikh dynasty now lie amid the crumbling tombs they built to their forefathers. Near this decaying magnificence rises the new civil station called Anarkullee, consisting of brick and stucco built English houses and offices, most of these buildings have an air of considerable pretension about them, bringing to mind those on the outskirts of large towns at home. The residence of the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Lawrence, and Freemason's halls, are imposing edifices, and a praiseworthy attempt is made to surround them with trees and vegetation; I say attempt, because the amount of saltpetre in the soil renders cultivation most difficult, and a few miles further at Mecan Meer, the country on this account, is a barren waste.

The exhibition is at Anarkullee, and consists of a long building with an attractive appearance lent it by towers, half dovecot, surmounting it; and a pretty Swiss pattern of wood work around the eaves of the roof; the Union Jack flaunts from its summit, and hundreds of small many-coloured banners hang on rods surrounding the enclosure which by dint of great pains and artificial soil, teems with every variety of English garden flower, large stands too are filled with plants in pots, aggregated round the entrance, giving the appearance of a large flower show: indeed I think this collection of plants one of the most interesting features in the Exhibition; the entrance fee is extremely moderate—two annas; and the product are arranged in one long central room, and two side aisle; a pretty and subdued light is thrown over all by means of a blue and red coloured glass window filling the upper half of the end wall. The interior resembles a fancy fair, the things are a good deal crowded, and want descriptions affixed; the catalogues are only now printed, though the Exhibition closes in April; there were a great many natives enjoying it during my visit, but no Europeans. On the whole it does great credit to Sir Robert and the Punjabees; the manufactures of the jails of the province are wonderously good, the Cashmere shawls though crushed into dingy cases, repay inspection; but to the honour of Bombay be it told, the gems of art in the building are furnished by Captain Strutt, Bombay Artillery, and consist of a series of large splendidly painted views of Thibet and Chinese Tartary; they are pictures of a country—which of Englishmen only Captain Strutt has trodden;—great in skies misty mountain tops, glaciers and rugged wild scenery, this officer has succeeded in producing a most valuable series of views, many of which in colouring and effect, are quite Turnuresque; a large sum of money has already been offered by Messrs, Newman & Co.

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BOMBAY.

THE evening gun will be fired at 9 o'clock from this day.

DUSTOOR HOSUNGJEE JAMASEJEE intends to give an account of his recent tour in Guzerat, with his friend, Dr. Rae, before a public meeting.

WE hear that the salary of the Inspecter General of Bombay is to be raised to Rs. 2,000, a month. It will be equivalent to that drawn by the Inspector General of Prisons in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

individuals being made the subject of a Coroner's inquisition that the public ever hear of these accidents, and then the verdict generally is "accidental death," and the parties causing it are seldom blamed and never punished. It has, however, come to our notice that several most serious accidents from blasting have recently occurred, and we are glad to find that in one case the parties causing the injury are in custody and are likely to be placed before a magistrate on a criminal charge under the Penal Code for causing grievous hurt. The accident occurred a few days ago at Malabar Hill, and the victim is a poor little Hindoo girl whose thigh was fractured and who sustained other severe injuries from the falling of a piece of rock projected from a quarry adjoining her father's hut, which penetrated the roof with the force of a shell. The sufferer is now lying in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The constable of that division (Mr. Brown) with a praiseworthy regard for the safety of human life made a searching inquiry into the matter, and having ascertained that the accident was caused by the gross negligence of the quarriers, he caused the principals to be taken into custody, and they will be placed before a magistrate if the girl and her friends can be got to prosecute them. These are cases in which the want of a public prosecutor is much felt. In England such cases would be dealt with by civil action for damages, but in this place we believe there is no remedy at law except by a criminal information. A swinging fine and a few months at the tread-mill would in all probability make these reckless people more careful, and we shall be glad to hear that the case to which we have just referred has been prosecuted to a successful issue.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th March compared with the statement issued on the 5th March.

LIABILITIES.	5th Mar.	12th Mar.
Proprietors' Capital ... ...Rs.	52,25,000	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ... ... "	50,67,000	" 50,76,000
General Treasury Balance ... "	50,28,771	" 50,95,693
Deposits at Head Office..... "	1,58,78,408

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.—*14th March.*)

Mooljee Canjee *vs* Mooljee Luckmidas.

Mr. Hormusjee, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton, for the defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee, in opening the case stated that, the plaintiff and defendant conjointly effected the sale of a house, belonging to one Josey Shanker Soondeejee. The house was sold to one Hungovind for Rs. 27,000. There was an understanding between the parties to divide the amount of the brokerage in equal moiety. The defendant got one thousand rupees as brokerage and when called upon by the plaintiff to pay him half of that amount, he the defendant promised him verbally, and put him off frequently. Subsequently the defendant passed a memo. to the plaintiff promising to pay him Rs. 500, and the plaintiff now sought to recover that amount.

Mr. Barton for the defence set up three pleas The first was that there was no privity. Secondly, no written agreement, and lastly, if there was an agreement it was not properly stamped.

Mr. Barton,—How can they use upon memorandum?

Mr. Hormusjee. It is not an agreement, it is an obligation for payment of money.

His Honor.—This Memorandum before the Court is an agreement, and it ought to bear a proper stamp, while there is an adhesive stamp of one anna only.

Mr. Hormusjee. You refer to documents passed for the security of moneys only. His Honor. It is clearly an agreement in nature of a bond. It is an agreement to pay Rs. 500. The Judge here referred to one of the Sections of the Stamp Act, and stated that the memorandum before Court theought to bear a four rupee stamp and the plaintiff in way of penalty should pay the sum of Rs. 84. After some further discussion between the advocate of the parties, Mr. Hormusjee elected a *non suit*, plaintiff *non suited*. Costs certified.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The loss of time and waste of horse-power daily seen in Bombay, by having the Post Office situated at the south-east corner of the island is most deplorable. I'll be bound that about one-half of the letters and parcels brought to Bombay by train as far as Boree Bunder, and from thence to the Post Office, are carried back for distribution a distance of two, three, and four miles, so that letters which should be at Malabar Hill, Girgaum, Chowpatty &c., actually reach their destinations two, three, or four hours later than they should, and the unfortunate racing quadrupeds of the Post Office are urged over more ground than common sense can admit to be justifiable, for the want of a central office at Byculla. If Jones had the contract for delivering the Bombay mails, would he hit upon a spot like the present Post Office think you? The G. I. P. Railway people are not donkeys enough to bring their parcels on to Boree Bunder when addressed Byculla, Girgaum, Chowpatty, &c.

I wish to bring this matter to public notice because I hear it is contemplated building a permanent Post Office near the Apollo gate. Why not select the south-west Prongs, or the Coorla station, and run our Post Office horses to death. There's not a beast amongst them with more than half his carcase and tail at most.

A POOR POST OFFICE BRUTE.

Bombay, 12th March.

THE JUGGONATH SUNKERSET STATUE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the following from this day's *Times of India*:

A letter appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, beginning as follows:—"The *Times of India*, in its garbled report of the speech in the Town Hall, on the Juggonath Sunkerset statue, seizes with avidity "on the dirty fact of Mr. Heycock, who was sitting "before the speaker, Mr. J. C. Anstey, having turned "round and hissed in his (Mr. Anstey's) face amidst the "cheers of the meeting."

We regret that the statement in question should have appeared in our columns, but the public will acquit us of blame, when we assure them that we were indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* office for the report which it disfigured. Mr. Heycock, we are assured, did *not* hiss in Mr. Anstey's face as stated. Many readers are aware that the two newspaper offices commonly unite their resources to report such meetings. They did so on the occasion in question; and Mr. Anstey's speech with the statement complained of therein, reached us from the *Bombay Gazette* office so late in the evening that it had to be inserted without due revision. It it a fact, however, that our reporter directed the printer to omit the obnoxious statement, and that it found its way into our columns, only by neglect of the reader. The statement appeared in *both* papers. And Mr. Anstey himself was no doubt the author of it.

Mr. Knight regrets that the statement should have appeared in his columns; and states that the speech was inserted without revision on account of its reaching the *Times of India* so late. Wonderful! Will Mr. Knight tell the public who interlarded the speech with "mis-statement," "another mis-statement," "hisses," "hisses and laughter"? Who, also, inserted the following:—

During this speech, the redoubtable Mr. Chisholm Anstey climbed the hall, followed by the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, the proprietor of the Nassick Mott Farm, and Constable Tighe to protest—as it turned out—in the name of the European community (!) against the summons of the Sheriff!!

The speech was mutilated throughout, and on the face of it bear evidence of having been carefully "attended to" by no less a person than one of the Chairman's supporters, Mr. Robert Knight. It was not the fact of Mr. Heycock having hissed Mr. Anstey's face that constituted the garbled report, but the interlineations that make Mr. Anstey's speech in the *Times of India* so different from that in the *Bombay Gazette*.

YOUR REPORTER.

14th March.

COLLISION OF THE "CORINGA" AND "RAHIMAR."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your impression of March 11th you inform the public of the suspension for four months of the certificate of the commander of the *Coringa*. If there are no other reasons for the suspension of his certificate than those given in your impression of that date there is no justification for it. The reasons named are no reasons at all.

In your impression I read: "In the first instance the *Coringa* does not appear to have had sufficient cable out *hence the cause of her driving*." A very self-evident fact which it is to be hoped did not cost much time to perceive, as every sailor knows that a vessel driven ashore will drove precisely from the same cause. Ships drive under all imaginable circumstances, and with every scope of cable. What an easy solution of the question, therefore, is the above? I say again, it is a self-evident fact, which every man who has had charge of a ship will see at a glance, is as palpable as the sun shining in the heavens. But what has all this to do with suspending the commander's certificate? If in Bombay he is responsible with his certificate for his anchor dragging, how ship when Bombay courts of enquiry on commanders out Herod Herod.

Next we are told: "The grounding might have been avoided if the fires had been banked up instead of being put out." This, however, is not quite so self-evident a fact as the former, a number of other *ifs* would have to be put in to make that certain: such as *if* the captain had been on the bridge at the time—*if* there had been sufficient steam in the boilers for going ahead—*if* the man had been at the helm, with a number of other very unlikely *ifs* indeed. But what in the name of common sense has the captain's certificate got to do with the fires being out or in? Where is the Act which regulates when his fires are to be in and when out? Is there an Act calling upon him to burn Druidical fire? Who can tell where a commander's responsibilities begin or end, if because an accident happens when his fires are out his certificate is to be suspended for it?

Of all the lame reasons ever invented for depriving a man of his living, this is the lamest ever yet made public.

It is a wise provision in our judicature which gives to the prisoner the benefit of a doubt,—wise because it is wiser to allow a number of villains to escape than to punish one innocent man. We have the greatest authority for this in the case of Sodom, for we read that the Highest Judge rather than destroy five righteous men would spare a whole city of the vilest characters. Now in the case before us the accused is condemned on points indeed very doubtful, and there are no others named if we except the fact that she parted her cable. But then this fact makes the doubts graver as to whether there was any fault to be attached to the commander, and it appears from reading the last clause that the accident occured not from insufficient scope of cable, or from the fires not being banked up, but from the shackles being bad and "breaking." Still this point which ought to have cleared any man from blame is put in as one reason for suspending his certificate. After this we may well ask what is to be the next funny Act.

There is no class of men, Mr. Editor, so over ridden, so useful, and yet so stupidly silent as the Mercantile Marine. The Mercantile Marine has always been a noble and useful animal to the nation, at one time enduring its severity like the patient ass, at another bearing its burdens like the tractable elephant, and at another fighting its battles like a raging lion. For long years the poor beast has been dragging out its existence overwhelmed with burdens, and a species of cruelty has been practised on it which if exercised on any real quadruped would bring down the vengeance of the society established for the prevention of cruelty to animals. But any amount of cruelty may be practised with impunity upon the poor dumb Marine ass as no one seems to be conscious that there is such an overloaded creature in existence, or if they do know, because it is dumb and cannot give vent to its sufferings, they conclude that it has none. This, however, is not the case with myself, for I have watched with deep sympathy its sufferings and with helpless indignation its tormentors as they have piled burden after burden on to its back, and then as though it was not subject to pain belabored it without mercy and endeavoured to drive it forward at a speed to which they themselves have not attained and to obtain from it a perfection which they themselves have never reached and never can reach.

There was a time when the Marine ass belonged exclusively to the shipowner, and they got on very well together, as he was the only one then that mounted his back at that time there was a degree of affection between them and the ass, therefore worked well, and his master gave him that consideration which every sensible man will give even to his beast. The result was that the faithful willing industry of the ass was the elevation of the ship owner to the rank and title of merchant prince. But times have changed since then: and it is hard to say now to whom the ass belongs, for the Board of Trade and the underwriter have also got upon his back, each one of the three claiming authority over it, and over-riding and destroying the poor brute with their determination to drive it according to their own particular interests and views; and each one giving it a cruel stroke if it fails to move in the direction indicated, although they each point in opposite directions.

The last that I saw of the poor brute was with these three mounted upon his back, the shipowner driving deeply into his flanks the spurs of competition; the Board of Trade with all its oppressive strength tugging at the bridle with courts of inquiry, pulling its jaws to pieces, holding it back; and the underwriter belabouring it without mercy and threatening it with starvation if it allowed itself to be influenced by the spurs of the shipowner and tampered with his interests for the owner's sake, while a crowd of dirty ragged conceited ignorant little boys excited with the scene were hurrahing them on and goading him by sticking pins into his back, and with a relish and delight peculiar only to such dirty conceited ignorant little boys. I saw also that "the ass turned aside from the way" but was afterwards driven by his tormentors down a very dirty narrow lane having a wall on each side and where the ass could not go forward as he saw the angel of the Lord standing in the way with his sword drawn as an adversary against them and dare not proceed onward while its tormentors would not allow it to turn back and its riders dare not dismount, as in so dirty a lane they could not retreat without soiling their highly polished and civilised boots. There I leave the poor dumb suffering creature as I am helpless to protect it from its numerous tormentors, and know that anything I can do or say will be of very little moment with its powerful riders. Nevertheless as I know one more powerful than they all combined. I cannot help lifting up to him a prayer that he will open the mouth of the ass to reprove its many tormentors and open the eyes of the riders to see the "angel of the Lord" blocking up the way and effectually hindering any further progress down the dirty narrow lane into which they have driven him.

HUMANITY.

BENGAL.

Captain Nelson, of the Madras Presidency, has come forward with a new plan for the destruction of tigers, which should be made known as widely as possible throughout India. It is very simple, and if everywhere adopted, would in the course of a few years result in the total extirpation of the terrible animal. Buffaloes or bullocks says Captain Nelson, should be picketted in the most likely cross paths in the jungle. As soon as one was killed, and any part eaten a portion of strychnine should be inserted under the flap of the skin next the part eaten. The skin should be raised with a bamboo knife like a paper cutter, and *a human hand should touch no part of the carcase*, and one person only approach to insert the posion: a watcher on a tree would keep the vultures off till sunset when he would quit the place. He then proceeds to give particulars of his own experience in the employment of the expedient he recommends. He was about to leave for England in 1860, when a tiger killed one of his largest Nagpore buffaloes, which had strayed from the cattle sheds into the garden; part of the rump was as usual eaten. Captain Nelson, as soon as he could get at the spot, had a teaspoonful of strychnine inserted under the flap of the skin, next the part eaten, and posted a watcher to keep the birds off during the day. Next morning he was informed that the tiger had eaten the poisoned part, but was no where to be found. He went to the spot and found the fore and hind paces of the buffalo, still dead. The vultures, crows, and kites had been eating freely of the buffalo from day light till 7 A. M., and a few were lying about, and the neighbouring trees were full of them. The spot was visible from the upper room of his house, and it was, as Captain Nelson says, "strange to see those gorged birds dropping off their perches, and falling like ripe mangoes, while others slowly flew up from the carcase and then took their places, to fall in their turn when the poison had done its work." This was going on the whole day; the tiger is supposed to have eaten the whole of the poison, yet enough remained to kill over twenty vultures and crows which with the carcases of the buffalo and tiger, Captain Nelson burnt in the evening. He apprehends an objection to the use of the poison on the score of its "dreadful potency," was a whole battalion of vultures, crows, jackals and dogs will perish on each occasion, and one is not sure that the mischief will end there. But sensible people will agree with him, that this objection is nothing compared with the consideration due for hundreds of human lives. One man-eater at Bangalore, many years ago was supposed to have killed six hundred people in ten or twelve year's. He has known her kill three men in two days when she had large cubs. The employment of poison against tigers and other wild animals is no new plea. In the wild tracts of Assam the Mishmee tribe use subtle poison known as the Mishmee bolus against tigers and elephants. They tip their arrows with it, and the slightest wound is said to be deadly in its effects.—*Phœnix, March 5.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Brigadier J. D. Macpherson, C. B., commanding at Agra, has been, we are glad to be able to say, appointed Commissary General. He leaves us shortly. Brigadier Tombs, V. C., obtains the vacant command.

We have said we are glad at the appointment of Brigadier Macpherson. But we are glad only for his own sake. The station and the officers and troops serving under him here, will be sorry to lose him. The gallant officer is deservedly very popular with all classes and ranks.

The troops occupying the Agra garrison are undergoing a thorough inspection by the General commanding the Division.—*Delhi Gazette March* 8.

The 7th and 11th Bengal Cavalry are both encamped on the plain in front of the Fort of Lahore.

Yesterday afternoon a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen of Anarkullee assembled under, or near, ashameshanah erected on the plain, in order to witness the officers and men of the 11th, or Probyn's Horse, engaged in various exercises. First in order came "changing the tent peg," in which game the troopers rushed towards the peg at racing speed and endeavoured to carry it off with the point of the lance. Cavalier after cavalier came bounding furiously along and perhaps one out of three split the peg by striking it full in the centre, but not more than four succeeded in carrying it away bodily at the end of the lance. It was a most exciting scene, and nothing could exceed the gratified surprize and admiration of the spectators at the excellence of the horses and perfection of the horsemanship and the skill in the use of the lance displayed by the riders, and we may add the ease and grace with which the men recovered their lances and whirled them round their heads after passing the peg.

The next game was tilting at the ring. Four bamboo posts were stuck in the ground about 20 yards apart, each having a beam at right angles raised 5 feet from the ground, at the end of which was placed a ring about six inches in diameter. The horsemen galloped forward, lance in rest, with the object of penetrating the ring in rest, with the object of penetrating the rings and carrying them off upon the weapon. Several succeeded in obtaining all four rings in this way, and others the commanding officer.

In the next game four posts, 3 feet high, were erected 20 yards apart, and on each an orange was perched. The horsemen advanced at speed and with a sweep of the sword tried to cut the orange in half, and it was wonderful however many succeeded in doing so. Among the most expert in all these exercises were Colonel Probyn and Lieutenants Dick and Macauley, who entered into the sport with spirit equal to that felt by the men who evidently enjoyed it amazingly.—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 5.

THE PALMERSTON DIVORCE CASE.

(From the Home News.)

In consequence of the announcement that this case would come on again in the Court of Probate and Divorce at 11 o'clock on the morning of February 4, the doors of the court were besieged by a large crowd soon after 10 o'clock, and the court was completely filled whenever the doors were opened.

Mr. G. Browne appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., with him Mr. Joyce, for the respondent; and the Queen's Advocate (Sir R. Phillimore), with him Dr. Spinks, for the co-respondent.

When the case was called the Queen's Advocate said:—In order to prevent the irregularities which took place on the former occasion, perhaps your lordship will allow me to address a few observations to the court.

Mr. G. Browne (for the petitioner)—I don't know in what position the Queen's Advocate stands. He is no party to this rule. He did not obtain it.

The Judge-Ordinary—But he has been served with a copy.

The Queen's Advocate—Your lordship will remember that on the last occasion the case stood over that I might have an opportunity of reading the affidavits. I will just briefly state what it seems to me to be necessary to bring before the court. The petition charging adultery is dated the 16th of October, 1863. The respondent answered on the 11th of November, denying the adultery. On the 17th of November the co-respondent made application for an order for a specification as to the marriage, and as to the particulars of the adultery. On the 21st of January in this year the respondent made a similar application to the court. You were pleased, my lord, to make an order on the 26th of January to the following effect, that the petitioner do show cause on the 2nd of February why he should not proceed with his suit, or why in default of his so doing the petition should not be dismissed. That is, therefore, the sole question before the court.

The Judge-Ordinary—You have now come to that point of the proceeding which shows that although you are properly here, and may properly be heard, you ought not to be heard first. The party who is called upon by this rule to show cause is the petitioner, and we should be departing from regularity if we were to allow any statement to be made by counsel till that is done.

The Queen's Advocate—Certainly, my lord, I was not going to do that; but having been called upon to peruse the affidavits, I thought it my duty to state to the court that we have served the respondent and the petitioner with a notice that we object to any part of the affidavits being read which have not a direct bearing upon the question actually before the court, namely, why the petition should not be dismissed on the ground that the order of the court has not been obeyed.

The Judge—But then you see the proper time for objecting, to that being done, is when it is going to be done. At present I don't know that it will be done.

The Queen's Advocate—On the former occasion a great portion of an affidavit was read to the court, very improperly as I conceive, owing to the objection not having been taken.

Mr. D. Seymour, Q.C. (Mr. Joyce with him, for the respondent)—A general charge of irregularity having been made by the Queen's Advocate, I beg——

The Judge-Ordinary—I must insist on the case being conducted regularly. The regular course is for Mr. Browne to be heard, and I will not hear any more observations till then.

Mr. Browne—I don't know whether the Queen's Advocate is showing cause for or against the rule.

The Judge-Ordinary—He is doing neither one nor the other. What you have got to do now is to show cause against the rule; and I do hope as judge that you will confine yourself to that.

Mr. Browne—With regard to that, on the last occasion I was making some observations respecting the affidavit of Mr. Wells, when the Queen's Advocate objected to them as being irrelevant. I can hardly say the objection was ill-founded; but I had hoped to lead the mind of this court to exonerate the co-respondent as well as the respondent. The affidavit on which my learned friend Mr. Seymour obtained this rule contained one most material allegation—no less than a very serious and grave charge against the petitioner or his attorney, or both. The charge briefly was that the petition had been filed and served for the purpose of extortion; and therefore I think I am entitled to read that portion of the affidavit which replies to so serious an imputation.

The Queen's Advocate—I must object to the court being made a vehicle for the dissemination either of public scandal or of private quarrels between solicitors.

The Judge-Ordinary—I think the learned council is entitled to read the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Wells' affidavit.

Mr. Browne accordingly read it, as follows:—"3. That it is wholly untrue that the petition was presented and filed and served for the purposes of extortion, and that, according with my instructions, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the petitioner had a good case upon the merits, and there are to the best of my knowledge and belief, no facts in existence from the said Charles Horsley could believe as he has sworn in the last paragraph of his affidavit filed in this motion." Mr. Browne added—There is a letter appended to the affidavit of which I do not approve. I regret that it was appended to it, and I am not aware that my client knows how it got abroad.

The Judge-Ordinary—You mean the letter from your client to his attorney?

Mr. Browne—Yes; that letter is a confirmation of the statement that there was no complicity between the parties in the arrangement of the suit.

The Judge-Ordinary—What do you mean by "arrangement?" The court has nothing before it to lead to the conclusion that there was any arrangement. If there was, you had better state it.

Mr. Browne—There is an allegation that there was an arrangement, but not one between the parties.

The Judge-Ordinary—What is the meaning of an arrangement not between the parties?

Mr. Browne—It may have been made with third parties.

The Judge-Ordinary—Oh, is that the meaning? You mean that your client made an arrangement with some other party that the suit should not go on?

Mr. Browne—Yes.

The Judge—That is a very improper mode of speaking of it. The term should not be used which would lead any one to suppose that it was an arrangement between the parties to the suit.

Mr. Browne—I have all along disclaimed anything of that kind.

The Judge-Ordinary—You have.

Mr. Browne—I have now only to add that I am instructed to offer no opposition to the rule being made absolute.

The Queen's Advocate—After what has been said my lord, I wish to make one observation and one only. I am instructed to deny fully and emphatically that there has been any compromise whatever between the co-respondent and the petitioner.

Mr. D. Seymour—As Mr. Horsley has been referred to, I will merely say that as to what has fallen from the learned counsel (Mr. Browne) respecting a compromise——

The Judge-Ordinary—Compromise?

Mr. Seymour—In support of that you have nothing that the statement of the petitioner.

The Judge-Ordinary—He does not use the word compromise. He says he has arranged with his friends that the petition should not go on.

The Queen's Advocate—This suit is dismissed, my lord, as against the respondent and the co-respondent?

The Judge-Ordinary—The result of what has passed to-day is that the suit must be dismissed. The petitioner has come into court and has complained of the conduct of his wife; he now retires from it without making any imputation upon her. He says he has arranged with his friends, and between himself and other parties—an arrangement made upon grounds best known to himself, and which he chooses to call an arrangement with his friends. The result is that he withdraws from the contest, and the petition is dismissed. Now, no doubt it is very much to be regretted that a husband should be unable to attack the character of a woman whom he calls his wife, and whom he held up here, at least for a time, to censure. The publicity which happily prevails in all our courts of justice has aggravated the evil: but we may hope that a remedy may probably be found in the same wide publicity. Once the chastity of the respondent, who has in vain challenged inquiry and proof, should receive no tarnish from this ordeal. As to the petitioner, he retires from the contest with the evil word still upon his lips, and probably he may meet with the contempt of others. The court cannot part with the suit without one word with respect to the co-respondent. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the court that a name which is never mentioned in England without just pride should pass from its annals without a stain. (Cheers, which there was no attempt to suppress).

Mr. Seymour asked for his client's costs against the petitioner.

The Judge-Ordinary—Certainly. A petitioner that brings his wife into court, and then retires from the suit, ought undoubtedly to pay her costs.

Petition dismissed accordingly with costs.

THE "FLOWERY LAND" MURDER AND PIRACY CASE.

(From the Home News.)

At the Central Criminal Court, on February 4, John Lyons, Francisco Blanco, Ambrosio (alias Manrico) Duranno, Basilio de los Santos, Mercos Watter, Miguel Lopez (alias Joseph Chances, alias the Catalan), Marchelino, and George Carlos were charged with the murder of the captain and first officer of the crew of the merchant ship Flowery Land. The prisoners all elected to be tried by a jury of Englishmen. From the evidence it appeared that the Flowery Land left the port of London on the 28th July last, bound for Singapore, with a cargo of wines, and carrying 20 persons. Notwithstanding some previous symptoms of insubordination, nothing occurred to create the supposition that any organised plan of mutiny existed among the crew, or that they had secretly organised a conspiracy to murder the captain and any other persons who opposed their design, and to take possession of the vessel and after plundering to destroy her. The time selected to carry out the design was the night of the 9th of September, when the first mate (Carswell) kept the watch on deck, and the whole of the prisoners were there; the captain, his brother, and the second mate being in their berths in the cabin below. The rest of the crew were sleeping on deck. The first mate was suddenly attacked and felled to the deck by a blow with a handspike, and his dead body then thrown into the sea.

The captain, aroused, got out of his berth and was about to go on deck when he was killed with knives or daggers. The captain's brother was attacked in the same manner. All the prisoners were concerned in these proceedings, and after the captain had been killed a proposition was made that he should at once be thrown overboard. The second mate, however, interposed, and requested permission to sew the body in some canvas, in order that it might be consigned decently to the deep The prisoners then proceeded to plunder the captain's cabin, where they obtained possession of a considerable sum of money, and a proposal was made that this money should be divided among the whole of the crew. One of the prisoners (Water), however, objected to this, and said that it ought only to be divided among the eight who had organised the conspiracy to seize the vessel. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was the second mate who had taken a share of the money, influenced by fear of the prisoners, and if he had not been the only person on board who was competent to navigate the vessel his life would also have been sacrificed.—Mr. Metcalfe and the other learned counsel retained by the respective governments of the prisoners made able addresses on their behalf, and Mr. Baron Bramwell having summed up, the jury acquitted Carlos and returned a verdict of guilty against the remaining seven. Sentence of death was then pronounced in the usual form.—On the following day Carlos was arraigned on the charge of having scuttled the vessel. The evidence was the same as that in the murder case. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.—On Feb. 5, the condemned pirates were informed that the day appointed for carrying out the sentence of the law would be Monday, the 22nd of February. None of them betrayed the slightest emotion or alarm, but they merely requested to be allowed to see a Roman Catholic priest, which they were told would of course be complied with. It is stated that an endeavour will be made to save the lives of two of the prisoners, Santos and Marchelino, upon the ground that, according to the evidence and the statements of the other prisoners, they had nothing to do with the actual murder of the captain; but it is not expected that it will be successful.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.—"THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* SELLIM AND OTHERS."

(From the Home News.)

This most important case was brought into a Court of Error before Lord Chief Justices Cockburn and Erle, and Justices Williams, Crompton, Willes, Blackburn, and Mellor, upon an appeal from a decision of the Barons of the Exchequer. It may be well very briefly to set forth the history of the Alexandra. She was built and partly rigged at Liverpool, and was seized on the 6th of April by an officer of the Customs, on the ground of the breach of the 7th section of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The defendants claimed to be the owners of the Alexandra. An information was then filed by the Attorney-General against the defendants. This information contained 96 counts, but in substance charging the defendants with "furnishing," with "equipping," and with "fitting out," but not with arming the vessel. It also charged the defendants with "endeavouring, attempting, and being concerned," with the equipping, &c. To all these charges the defendants pleaded not guilty. The case came on to be tried before Lord Chief Baron Pollock and a special jury, in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, on the 22nd of June, 1863, and following days. The great controversy in the case arose upon the summing up of the Lord Chief Baron. The jury found a verdict for the defendants. On the 5th of November the Attorney-General moved for a rule for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection by the learned judge, and also upon the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, and a rule *nisi* was granted. On the 17th of November the rule came on to be argued, and those arguments occupied six days. The court took time to consider its judgment. On Jan. 11 judgment was delivered, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Bramwell being of opinion that the rule for a new trial should be discharged, but Barons Channel and Pigott thought the rule should be made absolute. When the court is thus equally divided, it is the practice of the junior member to retire, or withdraw his judgment, and accordingly Mr. Baron Pigott withdrew and judgment of the court therefore was that the rule should be discharged. From this decision there was an appeal to the Court of Error, and on Feb. 6 that appeal came on for argument.—As soon as the judges came into court, Sir Hugh Cairns, for the defence, said that he had to submit a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the appeal, and on which he had given notice to the legal advisers of the Crown. Before the passing of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852, there could have been no such appeal; but he understood it was said that a rule had been made by the court of Exchequer, which gave an appeal in this case, which rule or order had been obtained in Chambers, and the order of the court, dated the 4th of November last. He understood, but only from the ordinary channels of information, that the rule was made by the Court of Exchequer on the application of the advisers of the Crown in this case before the rule *nisi* for a new trial was obtained. If that was correct, one of the learned and eminent judges who made the rule proceeded on the considerations of the highest policy of its fitness in their own minds; but, at the same time, one could not help feeling that their making the rule apparently general in its terms and applying to all cases upon the application of the parties in particular case, and to meet it, was a course that might be attended, in some cases, with danger and inconvenience. He had nothing to do but ask for the ministerial act of entering up the judgment; but he had been brought here to be told that the Court of Exchequer, under the power to regulate their own practice, had ordered him to show cause why the verdict should not be reversed, and the judgment passed against him; and he might be summoned to the House of Lords on the same authority. He submitted there was no power of appeal.—The Attorney-General, at considerable length, argued that Parliament had given the Court of Exchequer the power to make rules for the practice, process, and mode of proceeding of the Court of Exchequer. This, he contended, was a step in the cause in the Court of Exchequer, and ultimately the court must issue its prerogative after the appeal had been decided. By the old law prior to the writ of error on the revenue side of the Court of Exchequer on a bill of exceptions, and was it to be said the Legislature had taken away the power of appeal?—The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said the act expressly gave a power of appeal in all cases but this. If it had intended it, in all probability it would have been so enacted.—The Attorney-General said the Lord Chief Baron positively refused to sign a bill of exceptions, and surely the right of going into error on appeal was not to be denied. This rule did not create new jurisdiction, any more than the other rules which gave a right of appeal in other cases. If the court confirmed the objection, the Crown and the subject would be without a remedy. The Court of Exchequer had the power to extend, apply, and adapt the rules on the civil side of that court to the revenue side, and he further urged that the appeal was but a step in the cause in that court from which final judgment would issue.—Sir H. Cairns having replied, the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said it was a matter of considerable doubt if the Legislature would give an appeal in revenue cases, which peculiarly belonged to the Court of Exchequer. They ought to see their way clearly before they decided on exercising jurisdiction.—The Attorney-General further urged that it was equally as beneficial to the subject as the Crown that there should be this mode of appeal.—Their lordships, by a majority of one, decided that the Court of Exchequer had no authority to alter the rules of the court so as to allow an appeal in this case.—[The effect of this decision is that immediate appeals on the case in the Court of Error are not allowed. The Crown will, in all probability, appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of the Exchequer Chamber, and should their lordships decide that the Court of Exchequer, had power to frame the rule giving appeal, the arguments in the Exchequer Chamber will then proceed.]

The Yelverton Case.—Major the Hon. William Charles Yelverton has presented a petition through his agents, to the House of Lords, and which was served the same day on the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton's agent, stating that on Feb. 10, 1863, he submitted a petition of appeal to their lordships' house, complaining of an interlocutor pronounced by the first division of the Court of Session in Scotland on December 23, 1862, in conjoined actions of declarator of marriage, at the respondent's instance against the appellant, for putting to silence at the instance of the appellant against her. That the respondent duly entered an appearance on the above petition of appeal, and lodged her answer on the 29th of June, 1863. The petitioner on the said 29th day of June, 1863, lodged his printed case with the clerk of the Parliaments, and the said petition of appeal was on the 30th of June, 1863 set down for hearing before the House of Lords. The petitioner goes on to state that the "only" question for the consideration of their lordships upon this appeal is the fact whether respondent was the lawful wife of the appellant. The petitioner concludes by asking that their lordships will be pleased to fix an early day for the hearing of the said appeal.

Army Officers in the Divorce Court.—"Wisscom *v.* Winscom and Plowden."—This case, which was a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery, came on for hearing before Dr. Lushington on Feb. 3. The petitioner, a captain in the Royal Engineers, married the respondent, a Miss Twycross, at Aden, in India, in 1849, he being then 41, and the wife 21 years of age. It was now alleged that she was guilty of adultery with a Captain C. Clarke, in 1853, at Jubulpore, but the husband forgave her. In 1861 she committed adultery with the co-respondent, Lieut. Plowden, at Palamcottah, in the Madras Presidency, and the petitioner sent her home to England, with the understanding that at some future time if she conducted herself, he would take her back. Afterwards additional facts were discovered, and hence the present suit.—The wife pleaded not guilty and condonation. The co-respondent put in similar pleas.—The Rev. Mr. Badger, clergyman at Aden, proved the marriage.—Cross-examined: The husband had not the best temper in the world. He held very strong religious opinions. His wife had a decidedly good temper.—Mrs. Winscom, the petitioner's mother, said she never saw the wife till 1855, when she, son and his wife visited her at Alnwick. In 1856 they visited her at Brighton. Their child had been born on the 22nd of May, 1856. At Brighton the petitioner told witness of his wife's infidelity with Mr. Clarke, and that wife begged witness to forgive her. His manner was always very kind, and the wife's manner was often sullen. He returned to India in October, 1856, and the wife followed him with the child in February, 1858.—Augusta Morrison said she went into Captain Winscom's service as nurse in 1856 and went to India in 1858 with the captain his wife, and the child. They joined him at Madras, and in 1860 they took a house at Palamcotah. Opposite to that house was the mess house and Captain Holmes's house. Captain Winscom was frequently absent on business. He was absent on duty in February, 1861. Mrs. Winscom used to walk with Lieutenant Plowden. They used to go from the gate and be absent for half an hour. On one occasion, at Mrs. Winscom's request, witness went to the gate to meet her. She was not there; but witness walked on and saw her with Mr. Plowden. That night witness said that if Plowden came prowling about she would tell Captain Winscom, and Mrs. Winscom said, "Oh, don't do that." On other occasions witness saw her go away with Plowden, and on returning she said she had seen walking with Miss Holmes. She used to write notes to and receive notes from Plowden. Sometimes, but not always, they were sent with books. Captain and Mrs. Winscom slept in a tent, about as far as the end of this court from their house. She used to undress in the house at half-past 9 or 10, and on one occasion she went out in her dressing-gown and night-dress towards the gate to Mr. Plowden. Witness also saw her go out undressed on another occasion. She spoke to Captain Winscom, and on the next evening he went to the gate, and on his return in 10 minutes, he said to his wife, "Why is Mr. Plowden walking about there?" She said, "How should I know?" He replied, "You do know. I won't have him coming here dishonouring me, as you dishonoured me before with Captain Clark." She said, "Hush, hush, nurse is here." Subsequently Capt. Winscom found that Mrs. Winscom had been writing to Plowden, and Mrs. Winscom said her feelings had got the better of her, and she felt obliged to write. He then said she had deceived him, and she must go back to England. In a week after Mrs. Winscom, witness and the child started for that city, and Captain Winscom returned to Plamcottah.—In cross-examination the witness said that Mrs. Winscom continued to sleep with her husband till they parted at Point de Galle; and while on board the steamer he said to his wife, "I forgive you from the bottom of my heart."—Colonel Middleton deposed that the officers at Palamcottah generally left the mess in a body between 9 and 10 o'clock; but about March, 1856, Plowden began to make excuses, and remain behind. At that season people in India are seldom met walking after 8 o'clock.—Letters were read written by the plaintiff to his wife, expressing his hope to have her back again, but also stating that he could not take her back, unless he was fully satisfied that her repentance was deep and sincere. The respondent's letters, on the other hand, expressed, at least at first, great dislike to the sort of religion he recommended, saying it was "cant and rigid:" and in answer to his repeated suggestions that she should go to Southgate and stay with his mother and sister, in order that she might live in a good atmosphere, and learn true religion, and come to look upon her past errors with deep contrition and a lasting repentance, she expressed a fear that the only result would be to destroy the last spark of religion she felt.—The Queen's Advocate contended that adultery had not been proved, it was blotted out by condonation. Counsel for the co-respondent, and counsel for the petitioner addressed the court.—His lordship deferred judgment.

Elopement.—"Bradley *v.* Bradley and Lyon."—This petition was presented in the Divorce Court, praying for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery. It was a very distressing case. The petitioner was a wine-merchant in London. He married the respondent in 1842, and lived happily with her for 12 years, during which time she bore him four children. She then eloped with Captain Lyon, a son of General Sir Thomas Lyon, and went with him to Gibraltar, where he was ordered with his regiment. After a time she was deserted by her paramour (by whom she had a fifth child), and was reduced to a state of complete destitution. On the other hand her husband was utterly prostrated by the occurrence. He was unable to carry on his business, and the £400 which he recovered from Captain Lyon in an action for crim. con. went into the hands of his creditors. He had ever since lived upon his father.—Decree *nisi*.

Assault in a Railway Carriage.—William Whitehead, Esq., of Wrexham Rectory, Slough, was indicted for indecently assaulting Mrs. Briscis Charlotte Richardson wife of Mr. J. Richardson, of Nottinghill, on the 28th of December last. The Great Western Railway Company prosecuted. On the 28th of December Mrs. Richardson and her sister-in-law were in the same compartment with the defendant in a railway carriage when the defendant used most abusive language, and behaved in an outrageous manner, flourishing a stick over the heads of the ladies, which so alarmed them that they resolved to leave the carriage. Miss Richardson (the sister-in-law) got out first, and as Mrs. Richardson was stepping out the prisoner exclaimed, "Half a sovereign." Nothing less than half a sovereign," and acted improperly. On reaching the platform she complained to the guard that she had been insulted, and the ladies were placed in another carriage. Mr. Richardson on being about to be sworn, the prisoner, who had pleaded not guilty, said he acknowledged his guilt, and that he was sorry for it, and he remembered nothing of the occurrence as he was drunk at the time. He was sentenced to pay £25 fine, and two months' imprisonment in the City House of Correction at Holloway, and to give two sureties in £100 each, and himself in £200, to keep the peace for 12 months.

Attempt at Forgery.—Charles Robert St. Quentin was brought up at Bow street police-court upon remand charge of forgery. The prisoner had been in the habit of frequenting a coffee and dining house in Panton-street, where he was known to the head waiter, Samuel Howell. On the 23rd of Jan. he asked Howell to give him change for a cheque for £20 drawn on Messrs. Grindlay and Co., of Parliament-street, army agents. Howell said he could not change the cheque, but would advance £5 on it, and would give the prisoner the remaining £15 in exchange for it. On the 25th of January Howell presented the cheque at Messrs. Grindlay's, and it was refused on the ground that the drawer was not known. Howell accordingly gave information to the police, and Sergeant Clarke, of the detective force, was instructed to investigate the case. On the 2nd of February Clarke apprehended the prisoner at Carshalton. The prisoner said, "I suppose if I pay Howell the £5 it will be all right?" Clarke replied that he could not be a party to any arrangement.—Mr. Hanley, cashier to Messrs. Grindlay, said that the prisoner was entirely unknown to the firm. The cheque was signed "C. R. St. Quentin, 10th Huss

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) .....£2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds) .....£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China ..... } No offers.
To Clyde ..... }
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1184 Forest Right, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher Cooper & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 Stamboul, Torar—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

834 Adriatic, Scott.
1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holdsworth, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
979 Baron Macaulay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Peacocust, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1345 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cluiber, Barton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Joaplan & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
972 Concordia, Rose—W. Nicol & Co.
859 Confidence, Herly—Classen & Co.
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1259 Earl, Callender—Rhodes & Co.
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1082 Enzine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
957 Flower of the Forest—Copeland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
951 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1318 Golden Empire, Goodall—Clarence & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
803 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
611 Kildare, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
2651 Kirkham, Routledge—Lawrence & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Milesian, Shaw—Framjee, Sand & Co.
930 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
783 Orso, Malvern—Lawrence & Co.
950 Preston, Wakon—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1372 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Pallanurs,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1007 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
852 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Bray and Mackintosh.
607 Tonnogonge, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1179 Thomas Sadler, Dodle—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Ucas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing—Rassmore & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1 96 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
489 Marion—Forbes & Co.
357 Minerva, Blanch—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
699 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

367 Victorine, Bracon—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Governor Higginson (s) Beyts—W. Nicol & Co.
989 St. Vincent de Paul.

FOR CHINA.

559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—H. M. S. N. Co.
1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

0 49 India (s) Greig—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PEKIN.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
646 Burlington, Howes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay, Cardwell Parsons & Co.
439 Elliot Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedlick & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (s) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
364 Fatel Currim—H. M. Sedlick.
1278 Gabriel, Wolcott.
1561 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
981 Mariana Moore, Munce.
446 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.
341 Nabob, Canton.
695 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedlick.
1259 Percy Shaylas, Hanson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
641 Robert Ritson, Bromgh—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
777 W. M. Peck (s)—Colson.
1129 Zambia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Aden, Curling.
Ottawa, Blake.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
2500 Simla.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

Place.	Terms.	Rates.
		2s. 1¼d.
		2s. 1¼d.
		2s. 2d.
		100¾
		99¾
		223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank.....	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	146 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank.....	250	6 do.	92 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank.....	500	4½ do.	93 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[Trs. Bks. clos. 85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	Unclsg. n. sh. 176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank..	70	.....	69 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	4½ do.	115 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	.....	20½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	55 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 pr. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 pr. sh.
Dnyan Press Co. ...	3,067	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 pr. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share.....	6,000	430	
1 B Share.....	6,000	170	
4 C Shares.....	5,000		
2 Free Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Colaba Steam Saw Mill Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250		Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	95
" Loan 1835-36 ...	...	94
" Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	110½

PRICE SUBJECT (14th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)		Rs. 620 to 625
New Dhollera, (ready.)		610 to 615
New Bhowanggur, (ready.)		606 to 612
New Oomrawuttee		555 to 560
Old Dharwar Sawgiaed		570 to 575
New Barsee and Nuggur		550 to 555
New Veeravul		555 to 560
New Khandeish		540 to 550
New Poratchee		563 to 570
New Accote		580 to 585
New Mangalore		575 to 580
New Hinghungant		625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,4125.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	5 12 to 5 14	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	31 to 32	
Niger	33 to 34	
	28 to 29	Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND. Francs 9,392,565 (£374,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¼d. "
Sight.....1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·58 cts. "
3 Do. Do.....,, 2·53 ,, "
Sight.....,, 2·48 ,, "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
GEESOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEEREBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.....	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ...	5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ...	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

On Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India. No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1½d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand ... do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £20, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ARAB AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1¼d. do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, On demand	2s.	0¾d. do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP STORR FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.....	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
One ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....	2s.	0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	2s.	1¾d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at	2s.	1d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)..... at	2s.	0¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5
Do.	12	do.	6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight at above £50	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	1d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, On demand	2s.	0¾d.	,,
On Scotland do. ...	2s.	0d.	,,
On Ireland do. ...			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months...	10	per cent.	per annum
Do. 6 do.	4	,,	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,	,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon at the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. The proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 3rd March 1864. Acting Agent,

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,,	6	,,	,,	5 ,, ,,
Do.	,,	12	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Scotland and Ireland do. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમ્બાઇ ટરેડીંગ એનદ બેકીંગ ચાશોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills. Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERSON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.

*Solicitors.